

camp, the mileage markers were begun again at mile zero (Lanks, H. C. 1944. Highway to Alaska. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York). From the southern end of the highway, the first work camp was at the present mile zero. The second work camp was near Fort Nelson. The 1952 Milepost (Anonymous 1952. Milepost. [new revised 1952 edition]) was published before any rerouting and change of miles on the Alaska Highway but after the present mile zero was established. The 1952 Milepost shows that in 1952 Summit Lake was listed at mile 392.1; at mile 395.2 there was a sign identifying "One-O-Five Creek," and at mile 396.7 there was a sign identifying "One-O-Seven Creek." This means that One-O-Five Creek was 105 miles from Fort Nelson work camp and, thus, Summit Lake was 3 miles less distant from Fort Nelson work camp at mile 102. The "Summit 2" at "mile 102," referred to in the original description of *B. freija nabokovi*, must be at this locality. From the 1943 mile zero of Fort Nelson, Steamboat Mountain is Summit 1 and Summit Lake is Summit 2. Specimens collected by Crabo & Pelham on 4 Jun 1989, and by Troubridge on 19–25 Jun 1989, near Summit Lake further justify this deduction.

Based on the above, we restrict the type locality of *B. freija nabokovi* Stallings & Turner, 1946 to "a ravine north of Summit Lake, mile 392 [now km. 621.7] Alaska Highway, British Columbia, Canada." No specimens of *B. f. nabokovi* have been collected near the attempted type locality restriction of Troubridge & Wood (1990). A British Columbia topological map (MacDonald Creek, 1:50,000, 94 k/10 East Half) shows an unnamed creek near the east end of Summit Lake coming from a ravine that reaches 2188 m (6000 ft) at its upper end. This is likely the exact spot where the type specimens were collected. It is also the Mt. St. Paul locality of Troubridge, and he undoubtedly recollected the type locality.

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Scientific Note

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW ORB-WEAVING SPIDER, *NEOSCONA CRUCIFERA* (LUCAS) (ARANEAE: ARANEIDAE), INTO CALIFORNIA

On 7 Oct 1983, I collected specimens of an unfamiliar orb-weaving spider at Santiago Oaks Regional Park in the city of Orange, California. I sent the specimens to Herbert W. Levi, at Harvard University, who referred to them as *Neoscona hentzii* (Keyserling), a species found in the eastern U.S. I recently sent him more

specimens of this spider from Long Beach, California. He responded that these and my original specimens sent him from Orange were *Neoscona hentzii*, which, in 1984, was found to be an introduced African species, *Neoscona crucifera* (Lucas). He also stated that my records are the first from California.

Identification.—*Neoscona crucifera* is a large spider; females are 14.5–20 mm and vary in color from dull brown to gray. The abdomen is angular in shape, rather than round, as in the more common native *Neoscona oaxacensis* (Keyserling); however, it is not humped, as in the humped orb-weaver spiders, *Araneus*. The central ventral markings are the same as in *Neoscona oaxacensis*, black with four white spots. *Neoscona crucifera* has a cross pattern on the dorsal surface of abdomen, but it is absent in some individuals.

Biology.—*Neoscona crucifera* matures from mid-August through October. The webs may be over 0.6 m (2 ft) across and from 1.5 m (5 ft) from the ground to as high as 12.2 m (40 ft). They usually are found around buildings or in thick shrubbery bushes, vines, and trees. In this habitat, it may be found also with *Araneus gemma* (McCook) and *N. oaxacensis*, but the latter is also found in more open areas (e.g., fields, parks, gardens). *Neoscona crucifera* appears to be displacing *N. oaxacensis* in southern California, where it is established in many areas.

Material Examined.—CALIFORNIA. LOS ANGELES Co.: Long Beach, Rancho Los Cerritos Historical Museum, 14 Oct 1991; El Dorado Park Nature Center, 1 Nov 1991. ORANGE Co.: Orange Santiago Oaks Regional Park, 7 Oct 1983. SAN BERNARDINO Co.: Prado Regional Park, 5 Sep 1992.

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